



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Confirmation No.: 1759
First Named Inventor: Rodric C. Fan
Assignee: At Road, Inc.
Examiner: Mehrpour, Naghmeh Art Unit: 2686
Attorney Docket No.: M-9824 US

San Jose, California
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APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR § 41.37

Dear Sir:

Appellant submits this Appeal Brief pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 and in support of the Notice of Appeal, filed on November 16, 2006.

Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is Assignee, At Road, Inc.

Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellant is not aware of any appeal, interference or judicial proceeding which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

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Status of Claims

Claims 1-38 are pending, rejected and appealed.

Status of Amendments

No amendment was filed after the final rejection.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claims 1, 18 and 31 are independent.

Claim 1 recites a method for determining the location of a mobile unit using a telephone number of a wireline telephone in the vicinity of said mobile unit. The method includes (a) receiving, at a server, the telephone number transmitted from the mobile unit using wireless communication through a data network (see, for example, Figures 1 and 2 and accompanying text in Appellant's Specification, at page 9, lines 9-21); (b) retrieving an address associated with the telephone number in the server (see, for example, Figures 1 and 2, and accompanying text at page 9, lines 21-27); and retrieving a location of the mobile unit based on the address (see, for example, Figures 1 and 2, and accompanying text at page 9, lines 27-31).

Claim 18 recites a method for providing location-relevant information over a data network to a mobile unit. The method includes: (a) receiving at the server a first telephone number associated with a first wireline telephone, transmitted from the mobile unit using wireless communication through the data network (see, for example, Figures 1 and 2, and accompanying text at page 9, lines 9-21); (b) retrieving a first address associated with the first telephone number in the server (see, for example, Figures 1 and 2, and accompanying text at

page 9, lines 21-27); and retrieving a first location based on the first address (see, for example, Figures 1 and 2, and accompanying text at page 9, lines 27-31).

Claim 31 recites a location-relevant service system. The system includes (a) a server accessible over a data network, the server having a database for storing information for mapping a wireline telephone number to an address and information for mapping an address to a location (see, for example, Figure 1 and accompanying text in Appellant's Specification, at page 7, lines 5-28); and (b) a mobile unit coupled to said data network over a first wireless link and providing a first telephone number of a first wireline telephone to the server (see, for example, Figure 1 and accompanying text in Appellant's Specification, from page 6, line 26 to page 7, line 4 and from page 8, lines 19-25). In that system, the server determines a first location based on the first telephone number using the information for mapping in said database (see, for example, Figures 1 and 2, and accompanying text at page 9, lines 27-31).

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The following grounds of rejection are presented for review:

(a) the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1, 10-12, 18-19 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,375,161 ("Fuller");

(b) the Examiner's rejection of Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller, in view of U.S. Patent 6,539,080 ("Bruce");

(c) the Examiner's rejection of Claims 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller, in view of U.S. Patent 6,680,935 ("Kung"); and

(d) the Examiner's rejection of Claims 5 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller, in view of Bruce and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 20020045456 ("Obradovich").

Arguments

(a) The Fuller reference does not support the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1, 10-12, 18-19 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based on anticipation by Fuller.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1, 10-12, 18-19 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Fuller. With respect to Claim 1, in the Office Action of July 26, 2004 and repeated in the Final Office Action of June 17, 2006, the Examiner states:

Regarding claim 1, Fuller teaches a method for determining the location of a mobile unit 11 using a telephone number of wireline telephone 14 in the vicinity of said mobile unit 11 (see fig. 1, col 16 lines 6-26) comprising:

receiving at a server 1 said telephone number transmitted from said mobile unit 11 using wireless communication (radio frequency) through a data network 2 (PSTN) (col 16 lines 16-33);

retrieving an address associated with said telephone number in said server 2 (col 16 lines 25-33); and

retrieving a location of said mobile unit 11 based on said address (col 16 lines 25-33).

The Examiner's comments are directed to the relevant portion of Claim 1, which recites:

receiving at a server said telephone number transmitted from said mobile unit using wireless communication through a data network;

retrieving an address associated with said telephone number in said server; and

retrieving a location of said mobile unit based on said

address.

(emphasis added)

Thus, to support his contention that Fuller teaches “retrieving an address...” and “retrieving a location...” the Examiner relied on Fuller’s disclosure at Fuller’s col. 16, lines 25-33, which merely states:

As a further example, if the subscriber had dialed 3#, the Telephone Control System 1 would have invoked memory 11 for that subscriber.

Communicator

As described earlier, the Communicator is a portable device carried on the subscriber's person. This example demonstrates some of the ways by which the Communicator can simplify the call handling and programming operations for the Telephone Control System subscriber. Still referring to FIG. 1, assume that the subscriber is carrying a communicator 11 on his belt, and that he has just entered room 13. Also assume that he has selected the ‘automatic phone number’ mode of operation for the Communicator 11. When he enters the room, the Communicator 11 detects a signal from the fixed ultrasonic transmitter 12 located near the ceiling. This signal is decoded by the Communicator 11 and is determined to contain a phone number, which in this example happens to correspond to the phone instrument 14 located in the same room 13. Upon receipt of the ultrasonic signal, the Communicator 11 transmits a brief packet message via radio frequency. This message contains the subscriber’s access number and the phone number just received from the ultrasonic transmitter 12. This radio frequency message is detected by packet radio transceiver 9 and passed on to the access control system 1 via data link 10.

(emphasis provided at col. 16, lines 25-33, on which the Examiner relies for teaching the “retrieving...” limitations)

Thus, in any fair reading of col. 16, lines 6-33, nowhere in Fuller is taught or suggested retrieving an address or a location based on the telephone number. As explained in Appellant’s Response to Office Action, on January 6, 2005, Appellant’s Specification, at page 7, lines 18-21, provides that the term “address” refers to “the identification of a geographical

location using information such as the street name, street number, the city and the state.” Thus, contrary to the Examiner’s assertion, Fuller’s Figure 1 and column 16, lines 25-33, neither disclose nor suggest the limitation “retrieving an address associated with said telephone number in said server.” In fact, in the entire disclosure of Fuller’s col. 16, 6-58, neither a retrieval of an address nor a determination of the mobile unit’s location through an address was disclosed or suggested. Fuller merely teaches forwarding a telephone call directed to a mobile phone to a telephone number of a land-line telephone. The purpose of Fuller is achieved without performing such retrievals.

In response to Appellant’s arguments of January 5, 2005, in the Final Office Action of June 17, 2006, the Examiner states:

In response to the applicant’s that Fuller neither disclose nor suggest limitation “retrieving an address associated with the telephone number in the server”, the examiner asserts that Fuller does teaches in col 16 lines 16-33, retrieving a an address associated with the telephone number in the server (col 16 lines 16-33).

Thus, Appellant is in an impasse with the Examiner. The Examiner simply restated his position without explaining how he derived the teachings which are not present on the face of the text upon which he relies for his rejection.

Similarly, Claim 18’s limitations of “retrieving a first address associated with said first telephone number in said server” and “retrieving a first location based on said first address” are also neither disclosed nor suggested by Fuller.

Therefore, Appellant respectfully submits that Claims 1 and 18 and their respective dependent Claims 10-12, 19 and 26 are allowable over Fuller. Appellant thus requests that the Board reverses the Examiner’s rejection of Claims 1, 10-12, 18-19 and 26.

(b) The combined teachings of Fuller and Bruce do not support the Examiner's rejection of Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Examiner rejected Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller in view of Bruce; the Examiner relying on Bruce teachings at col. 6, line 60 to col. 7, lines 1-8 and col. 7, lines 40-45 (Claims 2, 6, 21-22, and 27), col. 4, lines 60-67 (Claims 4, and 31), col. 2, lines 57-63 (Claims 8 and 31), Figure 1, (Claim 9), col. 2, lines 35-43 (Claims 13 and 20), col. 2, lines 44-56 (Claims 14-15), col. 5, lines 11-16 (Claims 16-17, 24-25, 29-30, and 33-34), col. 5, lines 1-7 (Claims 28, 32 and 35-38) col. 5, lines 17-21 (Claim 31), and col. 6, lines 1-25 and 55-67 (Claim 31) to teach the additional limitations introduced by Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-38.

As mentioned in the previous section, Fuller neither teaches nor suggests the limitations of Claims 1 and 18, which are respective parent claims of Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-30. As Bruce also does not disclose or suggest retrieving an address based on a telephone number, Appellants pointed out to the Examiner, in Appellant's Response to Office Action of January 6, 2005, that the combined teachings of Fuller and Bruce do not disclose or suggest Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-30 for the reasons already stated above with respect to Claims 1 and 18. In response to Appellant's arguments, in the Final Office Action of June 17, 2005, the Examiner states:

In this case, Fuller teaches a method wherein, the access control system 1 then sends a page message to the packet radio transceiver 9 via data-link 10. The packet radio transceiver 9 in turn transmits a radio frequency packet message to Communicator 11, causing the beeper in the Communicator 11 to alert the subscriber to the incoming call (col 16 lines 16-35). Fuller fails to teach returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit 11 via wireless communication through said data network 2 (PSTN). However Bruce teaches a method of locating a mobile unit (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-8) wherein the system returning said location determined

using said address to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network (see figure 1, col 7 lines 40-45). Therefore, by combining the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, providing improved travel direction system and allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Thus, from these comments of the Examiner, it is evident that the Examiner fails to appreciate that the recited limitations of “retrieving an address associated with said telephone number in said server” (Claim 1) and “retrieving a first address associated with said first telephone number in said server” (Claim 18) are neither disclosed nor suggested by either Fuller or Bruce. Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-30 are therefore allowable over Fuller and Bruce, individually and in any combination.

With respect to Claims 31-38, Claim 31 recites:

31. A location-relevant service system, comprising:

a server accessible over a data network, said server having a database for storing information for mapping a wireline telephone number to an address and information for mapping an address to a location; and

a mobile unit coupled to said data network over a first wireless link and providing a first telephone number of a first wireline telephone to said server;

wherein said server determines a first location based on said first telephone number using said information for mapping in said database.

(emphasis added)

As discussed above with respect to Claims 1 and 18, neither Fuller nor Bruce discloses or suggests retrieving an address from a telephone number. Thus, the combined teachings of Fuller and Bruce do not disclose or suggest the above-underscored limitations of Claim 31 and its dependent Claims 32-38.

Accordingly, Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-38 are each allowable over Fuller and Bruce. Appellant therefore requests that the Board reverse the Examiner's rejection of Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25 and 27-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Fuller, in view of Bruce.

(c) The combined teachings of Fuller and Kung do not teach or suggest the Examiner's rejection of Claims 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Examiner rejected Claims 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller, in view of U.S. Patent 6,539,080 ("Kung"). The Examiner relies on Kung, at col. 12, lines 24-245, to teach the limitations regarding reaching an emergency service, as introduced in Claims 6-7.

First, Claims 6-7 each depend from Claim 1. As mentioned above, Fuller neither discloses nor suggests the limitations "retrieving an address ..." and "retrieving a location..." and since Kung also fails to teach these limitations, the combined teachings of Fuller and Kung do not disclose or suggest Claims 6-7. Second, contrary to the Examiner's contention, Kung's col. 12, at lines 24-45, does not teach reaching emergency services:

... This function detects Multi-Frequency (MF) tones and generates MF and call processing tones (e.g. dial tone, call-waiting tone etc.).

In exemplary embodiments, the voice gateway 232 may include T1/E1 interfaces with internal Channel Service Units (CSUs). It may also be desirable to configure the voice gateway 232 such that ISUP, MF and Centralized Attendant Services (CAS) trunks are supported with a configuration done on a per T1 basis. Additionally, multi-frequency tones and Centralized Attendant Services may utilize a "robbed bits" communication scheme where bits are "robbed" from sub-frames to transmit in-band signaling. The multi-frequency tones may be converted to and/or from, for example, simple gateway control protocol (SGCP) signal requests and events by the voice gateway 232. For example, multi-frequency tones and/or lower level signaling

and timing functions may be translated to and/or from any of the following indications: simple gateway control protocol Notify functions, simple gateway control protocol Notification Requests, Connection requests, Modify Connection requests, off-hook and/or on-hook indications.

Thus, the Examiner's rejection is not supported by the portion of Kung the Examiner relies. For completeness, Applicant hereby points out that, although not cited by the Examiner, Kung discusses emergency services at col. 12, lines 6-11:

Emergency 911 services may be routed to an E911 tandem switch that has the appropriate databases and interfaces with a Public Safety Answering Position (PSAP). Emergency 911 services may be coordinated by the call manager 218 and/or public switched telephone network based service bureau.

However, these teachings of Kung neither disclose or suggest the limitations "providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit" of Claims 6-7. Thus, Claims 6-7 are further distinguished over the combined teachings of Fuller and Kung.

In response to Appellant's arguments, in the Final Office Action of June 17, 2005, the Examiner states:

In this case, Fuller fails to teach a method providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit. However, Kung teaches a method comprising: providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit. Therefore, by combining the above teaching of Kung with Fuller, providing an improved system and allowing user to request complete review of their dynamic data upon contacting their own home page.

Appellant is puzzled by the Examiner's comments above. As demonstrated above, neither in the Examiner's cited support nor in any other portion of Kung is it taught or suggested "a method comprising: providing said location determined using said telephone

number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit,” as the Examiner contends above. Once again, the Examiner asserts without explanation a teaching which is not present on the face of the prior art.

Therefore, Appellant respectfully submits that Claims 6-7 are each allowable over the combined teachings of Fuller and Kung. Accordingly, Appellant requests that the Board reverses the Examiner’s rejection of Claims 5-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Fuller, in view of Kung.

(d) The combined teachings of Fuller, Bruce and Obradovich do not support the Examiner’s rejection of Claims 5 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Examiner rejected Claims 5 and 23 under 35 U.S. C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller, in view of Bruce and further in view of Obradovich. The Examiner relies on Obradovich’s paragraphs 26, 33 and 37 to teach the limitations introduced in Claims 5 and 23 regarding processing a query for location-relevant information.

First, Claims 5 and 23 depend from Claims 1 and 18, respectively. As discussed above, the combined teachings of Fuller and Bruce fail to disclose or suggest “retrieving an address associated with said telephone number in said server” limitation of Claim 1 or the “retrieving a first address associated with said first telephone number in said server” limitation of Claim 18. As Obradovich’s paragraphs 26, 33 and 37 also fail to teach these limitations, Appellant respectfully submits that Claims 5 and 23 are each allowable over the combined teachings of Fuller, Bruce and Obradovich.

Second, Claims 5 and 23 each recite:

querying a second server for said location-relevant
information based on said location; and

transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network.

As explained in Appellant's Specification, at page 8, lines 4-7, location-relevant information is such information as driving directions, local gas stations, local restaurants and other local points of interest for each associated location. Thus, contrary to the Examiner's contention, these limitations are neither disclosed nor suggested by Obradovich's paragraphs 26, 33 and 37 which do not recite processing location-relevant information:

[0026] Accordingly, in one embodiment the PCD provides a wireless GPS server with the present location and an identifying tag indicating the identity of the PCD. The GPS server provides the PCD location and identifier to an application server 15. The application server is provided the information from the GPS server via the Internet, or in some cases an intranet. The application server upon receipt of the PCD location and identifying tag executes a program which updates a user-specific data space 17. In one embodiment, the user-specific space is located on the same computer unit as the application server. In other embodiments, the user-specific data space is stored in a separate computer system.

* * *

[0033] In one embodiment the GPS Server performs many of the functions of the system. Thus, in one embodiment the GPS Server performs probes of PCDs and receives preference updates from users, including contact phone numbers for the user. The GPS server sends updated user information to the application server which stores the information in the user-specific space, which in one embodiment is similar to an individual home page, which may be commonly found on the internet. The user calls a number associated with the GPS server to modify or review status or make additional requests and changes with respect to the user-specific space, and subscribers and parties requesting location and contact information on user are given information, which may vary by the requester. The user makes the determination as to the access privileges provided requester, generally prior to their request.

* * *

[0037] FIG. 3 illustrates a communication flow block

diagram between various components of systems in accordance with the present invention. The embodiment in FIG. 3 includes a subscriber server and a GPS server. The subscriber server and GPS server are in communication with various web servers over the Internet, as well as with mobile devices. As illustrated, the mobile devices include a cell phone, a PCD, and an automobile phone. Together, the subscriber server, GPS server, and the mobile devices comprise a mobile service system. The PCD and the automobile telephone system are both coupled to user-specific storage areas which provide additional information.

Thus, Appellant respectfully submits that Claims 5 and 23 are further distinguished over the combined teachings of Fuller, Bruce and Obradovich.

In response to the Appellant's arguments, in the Final Office Action of June 17, 2005, the Examiner states:

In this case, Fuller modified by Bruce fails to teach a method wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information using said address comprises: querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said location; and transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network. However Obradovich teaches a method wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information using said address wherein querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said location (page 2 section 0026); and transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network (see figure 1, page 2 section 0026, page 3 section 0033). Obradovich teaches GPS server and application server, in FIG. 3 includes a subscriber server and a GPS server. The subscriber server and GPS server are in communication with various web servers over the Internet, as well as with mobile devices. As illustrated, the mobile devices include a cell phone, a PCD, and an automobile phone. Together, the subscriber server, GPS server, and the mobile devices comprise a mobile service system. The PCD and the automobile telephone system are both coupled to user-specific storage areas which provide additional information (page 3 section 0037). Therefore, by combining the above teaching of Obradovich with Fuller modified by Bruce, providing an improved system which allows user to request complete review of their dynamic data upon contacting their own home page.

Thus, as evident from the Examiner's comments above, the Examiner fails to appreciate that (a) the combined teachings of Fuller, Bruce and Obradovich do not recite the "retrieving an address..." of Claim 1, and (b) Obradovich neither discloses or suggests processing query for location-relevant information. Here, the Examiner is also asserting without explanation a teaching that he attributes to the prior art, but which is not present on the face of the prior art reference.

For the above reasons, Appellant respectfully requests the Board reverses the Examiner's rejection of Claims 5 and 23.

Conclusion

Appellant therefore submits that all pending claims (i.e., Claims 1-38) are each allowable over the prior art of record. Reversal of the Examiner's rejections of Claims 1-38 is therefore requested. This Appeal Brief is being submitted in triplicate.

If the Board or the Examiner has any questions regarding the above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned Attorney for Appellant at 408-392-9250.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on April 10, 2006.

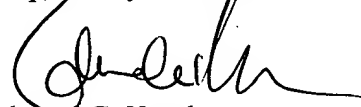


Attorney for Applicant(s)

4/10/2006

Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,



Edward C. Kwok
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1. (Original) A method for determining the location of a mobile unit using a telephone number of a wireline telephone in the vicinity of said mobile unit, comprising:

receiving at a server said telephone number transmitted from said mobile unit using wireless communication through a data network;

retrieving an address associated with said telephone number in said server; and

retrieving a location of said mobile unit based on said address.

2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising:

returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network.

3. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said location.

4. (Original) The method of Claim 3, further comprising:

returning said location-relevant information to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network.

5. (Original) The method of Claim 3, wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information" using said address comprises:

querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said location; and

transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said

server via said data network.

6. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising:

providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit.

7. (Original) The method of Claim 6, wherein said emergency service is a local 911 emergency.

8. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said data network comprises a publicly shared network such as the Internet.

9. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said mobile unit communicates over a wireless link with a gateway coupled to said data network.

10. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said wireless communication comprises communication through a cellular telephone network.

11. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said wireless communication comprises communication via a cellular telephone modem.

12. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said wireline telephone is a pay phone.

13. (Original) The method of Claim 3, wherein said locationrelevant information includes an address of a local point of interest.

14. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said retrieving said address associated with said telephone number in said server comprises:

querying a first database containing information for mapping said telephone number to said address.

15. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein said retrieving a location of said mobile unit based on said address comprises:

querying a second database containing mapping information for mapping said address to said location.

16. (Original) The method of Claim 15, wherein said location comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information.

17. (Original) The method of Claim 16, wherein said mapping information for mapping said address to said location is obtained using Geo-Coding.

18. (Original) A method for providing location-relevant information over a data network to a mobile unit, comprising:

receiving at said server a first telephone number associated with a first wireline telephone, said first telephone number being transmitted from said mobile unit using wireless communication through said data network;

retrieving a first address associated with said first telephone number in said server; and

retrieving a first location based on said first address.

19. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein said first wireline telephone is near the vicinity of said mobile unit.

20. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein said first wireline telephone is at a destination location of interest.

21. (Original) The method of Claim 18, further comprising: returning said first location to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network.

22. (Original) The method of Claim 18, further comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said first location;
and

returning said location-relevant information to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network.

23. (Original) The method of Claim 22, wherein said obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said first location comprises:

querying a second server for said location relevant information based on said first location; and

transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network.

24. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein said first location comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information.

25. (Original) The method of Claim 24, wherein said retrieving said first location based on said first address comprises:

mapping said address to said location using GeoCoding.

26. (Original) The method of Claim 20, further comprising:

receiving at said server a second telephone number of a second wireline telephone in the vicinity of said mobile unit, said second telephone number being transmitted from said mobile unit using wireless communication through a data network;

retrieving a second address associated with said second telephone number in said server; and retrieving a second location of said mobile unit based on said second address.

27. (Original) The method of Claim 26, further comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said first location and said second location; and

returning said location-relevant information to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network.

28. (Original) The method of Claim 27, wherein said location-relevant information comprises driving direction from said second location to said first location.

29. (Original) The method of Claim 26, wherein each of said first and second locations comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information.

30. (Original) The method of Claim 29, wherein said first and second addresses are mapped to said first and second locations, respectively, using Geo-Coding.

31. (Original) A location-relevant service system, comprising:

a server accessible over a data network, said server having a database for storing information for mapping a wireline telephone number to an address and information for mapping an address to a location; and

a mobile unit coupled to said data network over a first wireless link and providing a first telephone number of a first wireline telephone to said server;

wherein said server determines a first location based on said first telephone number using said information for mapping in said database.

32. (Original) The location-relevant service system of Claim 31, wherein said first wireline telephone is in the vicinity of said mobile unit and said first location is indicative of a location of said mobile unit.

33. (Original) The location-relevant service system of Claim 31, wherein said location is a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information.

34. (Original) The location-relevant service system of Claim 31, wherein said information for mapping an address to a location is provided using Geo-Coding.

35. (Original) The location-relevant service system of Claim 31, wherein said server provides location-relevant information based on said first location to said mobile unit.

36. (Original) The location-relevant service system of Claim 31, wherein said mobile unit provides a second telephone number of a second wireline telephone to said server, and said server determines a second location of said second telephone number using said information for mapping in said database.

37. (Original) The location-relevant service system of Claim 36, wherein said

server provides location-relevant information based on said first location and said second location to said mobile unit.

38. (Original) The location-relevant service system of Claim 37, wherein said location-relevant information comprises driving directions from said first location to said second location.